

Tales of People

Gossip About Celebrities
In the Public Eye



JUDGE LINDSEY.

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY of Denver, against whom suit for \$50,000 damages has been brought by W. G. Smith, ex-speaker of the Colorado house of representatives, has gained worldwide fame as the founder of our juvenile courts, and his methods have been the means of reforming thousands of boys who would doubtless have grown up and become dangerous criminals. In his magazine articles, now being published, the inside history of Denver politics is alleged to be given, and the suit is the result of one of these articles. Mr. Smith alleging defamation of character. Judge Lindsey also gives much of his early life in these articles, and tells interestingly of his struggle with poverty and despair.

"I found my first employment in a law office, copying letters, running errands, carrying books to and from the courtroom, reading law in the intervals and at night scrubbing the floors."

Milwaukee's famous "kid" mayor, Sherburne M. Becker, is in the limelight again because of his purchase of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and he is planning to make his home in Gotham hereafter. Some good stories are told of the time when Mr. Becker was conducting his campaign for mayor. Although the fight was made along liberal lines and a considerable sum spent, it was his money or that of his family or immediate friends. He would take no contributions from corporations, nor did he appeal for financial assistance. He declared himself against the politician for revenue, and he announced that he would not stand for a "shakedown." During the fight a professional "toucher" visited him at his headquarters. "I've got 300 men in line for you, Sherbie," he announced. "Good," answered the candidate, handing him a cigar. "But I'll need a little money to keep them in line," he added, with a smile as he lighted his smoker. "You go and tell your 300 to break ranks," was Sherbie's reply.

A divorce case that has attracted much attention because of the wealth and prominence of the principals is that of the W. Gould Brokaw, who have been airing their marital woes in the courts recently.



MRS. W. GOULD BROKAW.

Mrs. Brokaw is not yet twenty-five, and her husband is forty-two, and this was his second marriage. He having wedded Coralie C. Coudert, who divorced him five years later. Mr. Brokaw used to be a great motorboat enthusiast, but had so many sad experiences because of his carelessness that he seldom uses one now.

Once he was doing some cruising in a ninety horsepower motorboat when his gasoline gave out near Camden. He drifted along at the wind's mercy, and finally a lobster fisherman came to his rescue. The lobster fisherman had never seen a motorboat before. He was naturally very critical and scornful of the disabled one. "Where did you come from in that thing?" he said.

"All the way from New York," was the reply.

The fisherman sneered incredulously. "When d'you leave New York?" he asked.

"June 27," said Mr. Brokaw. The fisherman gave a loud laugh. "What year?" he asked.

"Fighting Bob" Evans is now the man behind the pen and will hereafter direct the verbal broadsides fired monthly from the typographical gaus.

In the Limelight

Short Stories of People
Being Talked About

of the Bluejacket in defense of the interests of the enlisted men of the navy.

The admiral has become president of the Bluejacket company, whose publication has long been popular with navy men the world over. Every number will hereafter have a contribution from the admiral, who has always been a personal favorite as well as a most



ADMIRAL EVANS.

staunch supporter of all the enlisted men. The Bluejacket was established in 1901 by Chief Yeoman J. Fred Buentz of the Newport training station. He is the man who brought suit against the Newport Amusement association for discriminating against the uniform of the United States navy. Since then he has been instrumental in having laws passed in Rhode Island and other states prohibiting such discrimination.



GEN. ESTRADA.

ONE of the most prominent figures in the Nicaraguan affair is General Juan J. Estrada, and he has had a stormy and busy career. He is not yet forty years of age and has taken part in nearly every war in which his country has engaged, going to the front in these affairs since he was old enough to bear arms. He was a colonel in the war of 1896 and two years later was appointed governor of the province of Cape Gracias a Dios. In the war of 1899 he was seriously wounded and visited New York for surgical treatment. Following the operation his recovery was rapid.

When he returned to his native country he was made chief of customs of Nicaragua. This position he held for two years, when he was appointed governor of Bluefields, a place he held until the war with Honduras. At the close of hostilities he was admitted to the cabinet as minister of war.

Marjorie Gould, who is so much in the public eye these days on account of her brilliant social success and reported engagement to a duke, will inherit an immense fortune, but if left penniless she could earn an excellent living, being a most accomplished girl. She is a fine musician, a splendid linguist, gifted as a vocalist far above the average, possesses great talent in the art of decorating, is an adept needlewoman, and in all society no girl has been brought up to have a more practical knowledge of housekeeping than she.

Miss Gould can order a dinner and superintend the machinery of a big house as well as the family chef and housekeeper. She knows how to do all these things, any of which, well done, would make for any dowerless girl a good living, an excellent salary and independence. And it is all because Mrs. Gould, who as Edith Kingdon made her own way in the world, believes that women are happier when they are busy.



MARJORIE GOULD.

Judge Horace H. Lurton, who has been so much in the public eye since his selection by President Taft for the supreme court, was born in Kentucky sixty-five years ago and graduated as a lawyer from Cumberland university in 1867 after a brief academic career in Douglas university, later the University of Chicago, which was cut short by his service through the civil war. His first public office was that of chancellor of the Sixth district of Tennessee, in which he served three years. He was never active in politics, though a lifelong Democrat.

In 1896 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee and held the office until 1893. For a time he was chief justice of that bench. President Cleveland made him a judge of the Sixth judicial circuit of the United States in that year, though President

though a lifelong Democrat. In 1896 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee and held the office until 1893. For a time he was chief justice of that bench. President Cleveland made him a judge of the Sixth judicial circuit of the United States in that year, though President

Harrison had named Benjamin Hanchett of Michigan during the last days of his administration. Time was lacking, however, for senate action on the Hanchett nomination. Judge Lurton has served in this post ever since. He was a colleague of President Taft in that circuit before the latter became governor of the Philippines. The two men are close friends.

Guglielmo Marconi, who has been awarded the Nobel prize for physics, unlike many of the world's inventive geniuses, was born to comfortable circumstances and could afford to work and wait. His father was a wealthy Italian, with a large estate at Griffone, near Bologna, and the question of funds was never really a question at all; otherwise, indeed, wireless telegraphy might still be a thing of the future.

"For had I been poor," Marconi once confessed, "I don't believe I should have invented, or, if I invented, I'm not at all sure I should have stuck to it. In any case I should never have starved for wireless telegraphy. I have too good a digestion."

In outward appearance Marconi might be a broker or an average clubman. He is of slight build and medium height, and there is nothing whatever in his complexion to suggest the foreigner. Indoors, however, with his hat off one notices at once the peculiar domelike shape of his head, high above the ears and eyebrows, so suggestive of the inventor, and one realizes, too, that there is a world of force behind his deep blue eyes.



GUGLIELMO MARCONI.

DR. BODE'S PURCHASE.

Worldwide Controversy Over Bust Bought For Berlin Museum.

The controversy started among sculptors and painters over the authenticity of the wax bust purchased by Dr. William Bode, director and curator of the Berlin museum, continues to grow, and the discussion has been taken up by experts on works of art the world over. Dr. Bode paid \$40,000 in England for the bust under the firm be-



WAX BUST OVER WHICH EXPERTS DISPUTE.

lieved that it was the work of Leonardo da Vinci, but no sooner was it placed on exhibition than the world of art was startled by a certain C. F. Cooksey of Southampton, England, who claimed that the wax bust was the work of a now octogenarian sculptor, Richard Cockle Lucas, about the middle of the nineteenth century. The work, Mr. Cooksey declared, had been exposed for a long time in a garden. This gave it the appearance of age, he said, and it also accounted for the damaged lower part of the work.

An examination was thereupon had of the bust, and it was claimed that in the lower part there were found old newspapers. Both Dr. Bode and Emperor William believe that the bust is by Da Vinci, but many experts on such matters do not agree with them.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is not a common, every day cough mixture. It is a meritorious remedy for all the troublesome and dangerous complications resulting from cold in the head, throat, chest or lungs. Sold by all dealers.

Griff to Can His Scouts. Clarke Griffith, manager of the Cincinnati Reds, is going to can his staff of scouts. In view of the fact that Sleuth Heilbroner picked up Dick Egan, Harry Gaspar, Jack Rowan, Bob Bescher and Dick Hoblitzell for Cincinnati, it looks like a bad move on the part of the old fox. Without that bunch Garry Herrmann's Red Legs wouldn't qualify for the cellar championship. And Griff got \$1,000 bonus for finishing in the first division.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Facts FOR Ford

There is actually more Automobile value in the Ford Model T than in any other car at several hundred dollars more money.

Think of the Price

Here's the Model "T" Ford—a four-cylinder, twenty-horsepower, five-passenger, comfortable, durable, practical touring car, complete with all the equipment that costs from \$150.00 to \$300.00 additional in most other cars, and all this for not \$3,000.00 or \$2,000.00, or one and a half thousand, at any of which a man would get his money's worth, but for \$950.00 f. o. b. Detroit complete.

It isn't fuss and feathers that is needed to make the car you buy satisfactory; it's just plain automobile, and if you get that for 950.00 and no more of it for double, why pay the extra? Any car now selling for several hundred dollars more could, if built by Ford in the Ford shops by Ford methods and in Ford quantities, be sold at the Ford price if the manufacturer would be satisfied with the Ford profit per car.

Equipment

The Model "T" Ford includes a magneto—that's essential to the satisfactory operation of a car, so it's built in and made part of the engine, not an added accessory at a hundred or so more dollars. It has a long, comfortable wheel base, it is not a dinky runabout with a tonneau crowded on behind. It's a four-cylinder car, is shaft driven, employs unit construction and 3-point suspension, and is made of Vanadium steel. All in all, it would be a whopping big value at double the price.

Then look at what equipment is included. Experience has taught us that most buyers want a top. With other cars that's an extra; they want a windshield, that's extra; a speedometer is a satisfaction, and that's extra; they want a stronger light, and gas lamps are extra; and by the time they have bought all these things, the price which is already higher than the Ford, has been jumped another hundred or so—plus the magneto. There is nothing extra to buy for a Ford, these things are all included.

The Final Test

After all, the final test of value is what it will do? This is the proof of Ford value. It will go anywhere over any kind of road, or lack of road, more days for more years than the average car at a considerably higher price. It has good appearance, speed and power, as well as hill-climbing ability and good and bad roads negotiability. Repair bills are small and maintenance costs light. It is easily handled, easily kept up and always ready. It's a practical every-day car for the man who wants a car for all it will accomplish.

It was a Model "T" Ford which L. C. Oliver, of Jacksonville, Fla., made that record run from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga., in thirteen and three-quarter hours, passing en route a \$3,000.00 car that had started five hours earlier on a similar errand. It was a Model "T" Ford that won the New York-Seattle Race, in twenty days and fifty-two minutes, defeating all other entrants, none of which cost less than five times the Ford price or weighed less than five times Ford weight. (How the Ford Won sent on request.)

High Priced Quality in a Low Priced Car

High-priced cars render a peculiar service for which they must be given credit. They pull a lot of money out of safety vaults and put it into circulation. That's good. But there are a lot of us so fixed that most of our cash already finds plenty of channels by which it returns to circulation. The Ford Model "T" costs little to buy and little to maintain. The man on an average income can afford the purchase price and the upkeep cost.

"High-Priced Quality in a low-priced car." The records of the past prove the quality, the prices follow.

Touring Car, Fully Equipped	\$950.00
Tourabout, Fully Equipped	950.00
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... F. O. B. Detroit ...	

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